1	BOIES, SCHILLER & FLEXNER LLP RICHARD J. POCKER (NV Bar No. 3568)	MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP THOMAS S. HIXSON (pro hac vice)
2	300 South Fourth Street, Suite 800 Las Vegas, NV 89101	KRISTEN A. PALUMBO (pro hac vice)
3	Telephone: (702) 382-7300	One Market, Spear Street Tower San Francisco, CA 94105
	Facsimile: (702) 382-2755	Telephone: 415.442.1000
4	rpocker@bsfllp.com	Facsimile: 415.442.1001 thomas.hixson@morganlewis.com
5	BOIES, SCHILLER & FLEXNER LLP WILLIAM ISAACSON (pro hac vice)	kristen.palumbo@morganlewis.com
6	KAREN DUNN (pro hac vice)	DORIAN DALEY (pro hac vice)
7	5301 Wisconsin Ave, NW	DEBORAH K. MILLER (pro hac vice) JAMES C. MAROULIS (pro hac vice)
,	Washington, DC 20015 Telephone: (202) 237-2727	ORACLE CORPORATION
8	Facsimile: (202) 237-6131	500 Oracle Parkway, M/S 5op7
9	wisaacson@bsfllp.com	Redwood City, CA 94070 Telephone: 650.506.4846
	kdunn@bsfllp.com	Facsimile: 650.506.7114
10	BOIES, SCHILLER & FLEXNER LLP	dorian.daley@oracle.com
11	STEVEN C. HOLTZMAN (pro hac vice) 1999 Harrison Street, Suite 900	deborah.miller@oracle.com jim.maroulis@oracle.com
12	Oakland, CA 94612 Telephone: (510) 874-1000 Faccinile: (510) 874-1460	
13	Facsimile: (510) 874-1460 sholtzman@bsfllp.com	
14	Attorneys for Plaintiffs	
15	Oracle USA, Inc., Oracle America, Inc., and Oracle International Corp.	
16		
17	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
	DISTRICT OF NEVADA	
18		
19	ORACLE USA, INC., a Colorado corporation; ORACLE AMERICA, INC., a Delaware	Case No. 2:10-cv-0106-LRH-VCF
20	corporation; and ORACLE INTERNATIONAL	ORACLE'S RESPONSE TO
21	CORPORATION, a California corporation,	RIMINI'S SEPTEMBER 29, 2016 LETTER
41	Plaintiffs,	DETTER
22		
23	V.	
25	RIMINI STREET, INC., a Nevada corporation;	
24	and SETH RAVIN, an individual,	
25	Defendants.	
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Oracle respectfully submits that no status conference is needed to address any issue raised in Rimini's letter (ECF No. 1058). Most of the arguments Rimini raises simply repeat the objections it filed to Oracle's proposed findings of fact, permanent injunction and proposed final judgment (ECF No. 1055). Oracle has replied to those objections (ECF No. 1056), and they do not warrant oral argument. The only new issue Rimini raises concerns its alleged financing arrangements for paying the judgment. Oracle respectfully submits that the Court should not structure the sequence in which it makes decisions to accommodate the financing arrangements of a company whose "business model was built entirely on its infringement of Oracle's copyrighted software and its improper access and downloading of data from Oracle's website and computer systems," and which "would not have achieved its market share and business growth without these infringing and illegal actions." ECF No. 1049 at 6. Having committed "significant litigation misconduct," 13 id. at 15, including the "destruction of evidence," id., and engaging in an objectively unreasonable denial of its misconduct throughout this lawsuit, id., Rimini is not entitled to preferential treatment. Further, neither the Court nor Oracle has any way of knowing if any of Rimini's assertions concerning its financing arrangements are true because Rimini and its lenders have refused in the Rimini II matter to provide discovery (served months ago) into their 18 financing arrangements. Remarkably, the litigation misconduct continues to this day. What is known is that the day after the Court issued its September 21, 2016 order and the clerk entered judgment regarding the attorneys' fees award, Rimini issued a press release stating that "[t]he Court only awarded Oracle a total of \$124.3 million"; that Rimini had "recently completed and announced a finance transaction of \$125 million" and would pay the full judgment; and that the forthcoming injunction will not harm Rimini's business because "[t]he Court" supposedly "noted that 'Rimini's ability to compete against Oracle in the software support service market would not be lost with an injunction, and thus, the public would still have

	access to competition in that market." ECF No. 1057-1 (emphasis added). Now Rimini says
	the September 21 order, the clerk's entry of judgment, and the forthcoming injunction all may
	create problems with Rimini's financing. ECF No. 1058 at 2 ("the clerk's entry of a September
	21 'judgment' on attorneys' fees and expenses (ECF No. 1051) creates the concern").
I	Whichever story is true, it is irrelevant. What arrangements Rimini may have made to pay the
j	judgment are not the Court's concern, and there is no reason to disrupt the timely payment of the
1	more than \$46 million judgment the clerk has already entered.
	Oracle requests that the Court enter Oracle's proposed findings of fact, permanent
j	injunction and final judgment, and deny Rimini's request for a status conference.
	Dated: September 30, 2016
	MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP
	By: /s/ Thomas S. Hixson Thomas S. Hixson
	Attorneys for Plaintiffs Oracle USA, Inc.,
	Oracle America, Inc. and Oracle International Corporation
	Oracle International Corporation

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